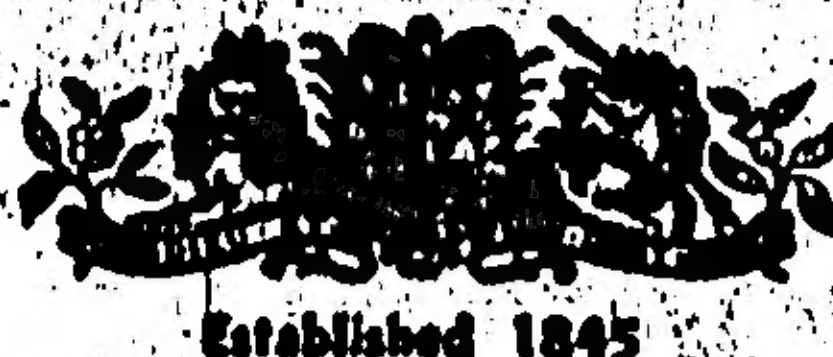


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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Eisenhower's Victory

**P**RESIDENT Eisenhower's re-election will be widely welcomed, though it is a pity that outside America, most are more relieved that the election is over than particularly pleased at the outcome. This does not detract from his success and his world-wide popularity, however. The ease with which Mr. Eisenhower won obviously suggests that the electorate was more than satisfied with the choice they made in 1952 and therefore felt no need to tempt fate by substituting even one so renowned and popular as Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

Neither the President's heart condition nor his controversial running mate, Mr. Nixon, were big enough handicaps to persuade them to the contrary. Perhaps the President's heart was not a handicap after all; that pregnant philosophy of hope common to all cardinals must have dictated that they illustrate faith in their own future by a vote for one similarly afflicted. On the other hand, Mr. Stevenson's well directed attacks on American foreign policy apparently made little or no difference to his chances.

**R**ESULTS for the House of Representatives and Senate give a better indication of political thinking in America. Those which give the verdict to the Democrats in both houses of Congress—correct the lopsidedness of the Presidential vote to some extent and, of course, they also suggest that this contest was fought on personalities to a very much greater extent than politics. If this view is accepted, Mr. Adlai Stevenson may have made his last appearance on the Presidential hustings, but his defeat should not be regarded as a reflection on his ability or high standing—it is just that Mr. Eisenhower stands even higher in the public esteem.

Now that the election is over and his re-investiture as President is only a formality—since, in fact, he has never stopped being President—the West will welcome America's return to a realistic and practical diplomacy. Enough damage has been done to the Anglo-American alliance during the campaign—if hasty action by one country is blamed for present tension, equally must be dithering inaction by the other—and it is high time that Western solidarity was restored. The truth is that Europe's and Britain's survival depend upon the United States and it is the sheerest folly to encourage any woolly-headed notion to the contrary.

**O**NE of the first things needed is a declaration of American policy on the Middle East and a clear statement that any Soviet intervention will automatically bring United States forces to the area. It is unthinkable that two allies with vital interests at stake should quibble over a danger which involves combatting not only headstrong Arab nationalism, but also the threat of militant communism taking over its leadership from the dictatorial Colonel Nasser.

Another equally urgent need is for a strong American statement and concerted United Nations action on Hungary; the time to send observers into the country is long past. Finally, it is to be hoped that it is not long before a meeting is held between Sir Anthony Eden, Mr. Mollet and Mr. Eisenhower, if for no other reason than to demonstrate that temporary friction does not mean permanent separation.

# ANTI-SOVIET RIOTS IN PARIS

## Mobs Fire Communist HQ And Newspaper Office

### ANGRY OVER HUNGARY

**P**aris, Nov. 7. Angry French youths armed with Molotov cocktails and flaming editions of the Communist newspaper *L'Humanite* tonight stormed and fired the headquarters of the French Communist Party and the Red daily itself.

It was the most violent outburst in a day of protest demonstrations, work stoppages and parades all over France, registering the nation's anger at Russia's crushing of the Hungarian revolt.

At the offices of the two most important Communist institutions in France were being attacked, the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Sergei Vavrov, was giving a reception at his Embassy in honour of the Red Army and the 39th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

#### 65 Injured

At least 65 youths, both Communist and anti-Communist, were injured in wild exchanges with fists, fence stakes and paving stones in the city's streets for hours tonight. The crowd launched its attack on the massive Party headquarters, a seven-story fortress with barred windows, a separate electric system for each floor and steel-reinforced doors at each stair landing. They shouted "The Soviets are assassins" and "to hell with Thorez".

Maurice Thorez is leader of the French Communist Party. Some of the Communists escaped the besieged Party headquarters by scrambling over rooftops. Others stood their ground and fought the crowd. The demonstrators battered through the Red defenders, smashed down the building's massive iron and oak door and swarmed into the main floor. Others pushed their way upstairs, ripped up rugs, curtains, portraits and documents and fired the rain of rubble with gasoline which they carried in wine bottles.

Firemen and policemen fought through the crowd to bring firefighting equipment into the building.

As smoke poured from the windows the crowd began chanting "On to Humanite" and surged through the boulevards to the newspaper plant.

#### Sing Red Song

Presmen, reporters and office workers stood behind a barrier of desks and office furnishings, singing the "International" as the mob closed in. The anti-Communist smashed their way past the defenders and managed to start a small blaze in the entrance hall of the building. From the upstairs windows defenders dropped flaming wads of paper and turned tyre hoses on the crowd below. Then came a barrage of ink-bottles, paperweights and chair arms.

The anti-Communists retreated across the square in front of the newspaper building, tore up billboards for weapons and ripped up paving stones, which they sent sailing through Humanite's windows.

#### Hit & Run Sorties

Communist flying squads, armed with bricks and fence stakes, made occasional hit and run sorties on the crowd.

Riot police armed with carbines pushed back the anti-Communists but the two factions clashed again three blocks west of the building a half-hour later. The Communists—this time only a couple of dozen against hundreds—threw bricks and bottles and then disappeared into side streets.

The riot was an offshoot of an orderly demonstration which took place earlier at the Arc de Triomphe. Headed by 300 members of the French National Assembly crowd of 20,000 persons, waving French and Hungarian flags, marched up the Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe, where (Contd. on back page, Col. 2)

## UN Speeds Action To Get Its Forces Into Egypt

United Nations, Nov. 7.

The United Nations moved fast tonight to get British, French and Israeli troops out of Egypt and replace them with an international police force.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold told the General Assembly Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada had begun talks with authorities of the four countries concerned and planned to fly to Cairo to work out arrangements.

In Cairo, a UN official said he expected the first units of the international police force to arrive within a week.

## Assembly Again Insists On The Withdrawal Of Troops From Egypt

United Nations, Nov. 7.

The United Nations General Assembly called again tonight for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli, British and French troops from Egypt and approved plans for an international force to police the battle area from the Suez Canal to Israel's frontier.

The Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, warned Israel that it would face UN action if it failed to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Peninsula and accept the stationing there of the international force.

The United States announced that it was ready "wherever possible to transport the first contingents from their bases to Egypt immediately."

The US representative, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, said he understood the withdrawal of troops from Egypt would be "phased with the speedy arrival of the UN force."

"We hope that phase of the operation will begin as soon as possible and the sooner the better," he said.

#### A CONTRADICTION

The Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, although not voting against the resolution setting up the police force—he abstained—said it was "clear that occupation by

international forces means the withdrawal from control of the Egyptian government."

"The Soviet delegation considers as in contradiction to the UN Charter the plan for international armed forces on Egyptian territory."

"However, considering that the victim of aggression would have to give its consent to the introduction of these international armed forces, the Soviet delegation abstained during the vote," he said.

Britain told the United Nations Assembly that she was prepared to negotiate the transfer of her responsibility in Egypt to the proposed international police force.

Sir Pierson Dixon, British permanent delegate, said that forthwith Britain and France were prepared to put their technicians under United Nations command to clear the Suez Canal.

#### NOT A CONDITION

At the same time, he said: "We in no sense make this a condition of our acceptance of the plan for an international force, but it seems to us only reasonable that we should undertake this task and no one else at present is in a position to do so."

Sir Pierson Dixon formally called for an early meeting of the Security Council at the ministerial level to work out a lasting settlement of Middle East problems and declared that the UN force should stay in the region until the Palestine and Suez Canal questions were resolved.

Sir Pierson said Britain could not accept that part of a 19-nation resolution before the Assembly which called for immediate withdrawal of Anglo-French troops, which he declared, must stay in the region until the international force took over.

He said it was, however, Britain's policy to ensure that Israeli forces withdraw from Egyptian territory.—Reuters.

Twelve countries had offered troops for the force. The first Communist offers came today from Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Previously, New Zealand, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Finland, Ceylon and India made offers.

The Assembly, failing to complete action on its Middle East plans this morning, knocked the question of Russian activities in reoccupied Hungary off the agenda of its afternoon meeting.

Plans were being considered for a night session on the Hungarian issue.—United Press.

## NEHRU TELLS BULGANIN, "KEEP OUT"

New Delhi, Nov. 7.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, is understood to have told Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet Premier, that the introduction of further military forces into the Middle East would seriously aggravate the situation there, usually reliable sources here said today.

Authoritative sources said that in reply to a note from Marshal Bulganin, Mr. Nehru had said that he was trying to limit the area of conflict in the Middle East.

Marshal Bulganin's note had explained his warnings to Britain and France, and had asked Mr. Nehru to use his good offices to see that Britain and France stopped aggression and withdrew their forces from Egypt.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here said today that India and the United States were working in co-operation for a solution of the Middle East situation. President Eisenhower sent the Indian Prime Minister a message late last night and another today. Mr. Nehru has replied to both, the sources said.—Reuters.

#### Terrorists Slain

Singapore, Nov. 7.

Two Communist terrorists were killed when a gang of 30 opened fire on a Gurkha patrol in Johore yesterday, an official communiqué said today.

The patrol returned the fire, killing two and putting the rest to flight.—Reuters.

## GIRL PARACHUTISTS IN FIGHTING

Tel-Aviv, Nov. 7.

Parachute girls were dropped with the Israeli army during the lightning war with Egypt, it was revealed today.

At 8 p.m. last Monday a parachute unit was dropped five miles from the Suez Canal. Girls manned the unit's radio. The unit's job was to cut a road to stop reinforcements from Egypt, while armoured columns drove in from Israel. The parachute girls and men dug into the desert and

Next day Egyptian Vampires and MIGs attacked. The girls called up fighter cover and then for a supply drop.

There was heavy fighting with 40 Egyptians killed around the roadblock on Wednesday. It wasn't until the next day that the unit was relieved by advance patrols.

Last night some of the girls were back in Tel-Aviv, living in a hotel and working in a factory.—Reuters.

## CABINET SPLIT REPORTED

London, Nov. 7.

Reports of a split in Sir Anthony Eden's Cabinet over the Egyptian ceasefire decision received fresh currency tonight when the London Liberal evening newspaper, *The Star*, in a banner-headed front-page story claimed the Prime Minister yesterday received "what amounts to an ultimatum" from senior colleagues.

Yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, before the Prime Minister made the ceasefire announcement to the House of Commons, lasted for nearly four hours. Some Conservative MPs said last night it had been stormy, and shown deep divisions of opinion.

The *Star's* political correspondent, Mr. Robert Carvel, declared tonight that a powerful group of ministers, headed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons, had demanded an immediate end to the fighting in Egypt, and told the Prime Minister that the assumptions on which the campaign began had proved unwound.

"It now appears the Cabinet split would have been brought into the open with the resignation of several ministers if Sir Anthony Eden had not climbed down," the correspondent alleged.

Only public evidence of disagreement in the government so far was the resignation last week of Mr. Anthony Nutting, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who was opposed to the Middle East policy. Mr. Nutting was not, however, a member of the Cabinet.

#### ADVISER RESIGNS

Tonight, it was announced that Mr. William Clark, who for the past twelve months had been the Prime Minister's adviser on public relations, had resigned forthwith.

An official statement from 10 Downing Street gave no reason, but the political correspondent of the British domestic news

## Red Army Masses On Poland's Frontier

London, Nov. 7.

The Red Army is massing on Poland's frontier, say reliable reports from Poland.

Mass divisions, including tanks, are concentrating in two crossings over the river Bug which forms Poland's eastern frontier with Russia.

The most likely reason for the move is to warn Poland's new Soviet leader, Vladimir Gomułka, that the Kremlin won't tolerate any further "freedom from Russia" moves.

These new Red forces bring the Soviet troops surrounding Poland to an estimated 31 divisions. Eight divisions are already in Poland.—London Express Service.

## Budapest Is Running Short Of Food Stocks

Vienna, Nov. 7.

Hungarian insurgents were reportedly continuing their fight against Soviet forces in Budapest and in the provinces tonight as official announcements indicated a serious dwindling of food stocks.

At the same time, the government of newly installed Premier, Janos Kadar, repeated urgent radio appeals for a return to work.

Vienna observers thought that Hungarian workers, farmers and officials might be staging a passive resistance campaign which prevented the resumption of normal life in Hungary.

#### FEW RESPOND

Radio Budapest has cited only a few areas where the return to work appeals have been followed.

Reports of active fighting behind Hungary's sealed off borders have become increasingly scanty, but it was believed that "freedom fighters" were still holding out in certain Budapest districts, particularly in a quarter near the Parliament.

In the south around Pecs, and possibly in the town of Fecs itself, insurgents were reported to have resorted to guerrilla fighting.

#### ARMY IN CONTROL

They were reported to have carried out harassing raids against Soviet troops with whatever arms they could pick up.

The Soviet army was reported to have taken control of all Hungarian cities and provincial towns, where Russian units constantly patrolled the streets.

Meanwhile, in Vienna, emergency aid materials for Hungary continued to pile up in international Red Cross warehouses pending permission by the authorities in Hungary for their dispatch to that stricken country.—France-Press.

#### IKE'S APPEAL

Washington, Nov. 7. President Eisenhower today sent Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel an urgent appeal to pull Israeli troops out of Egypt in compliance with a United Nations resolution.—United Press.

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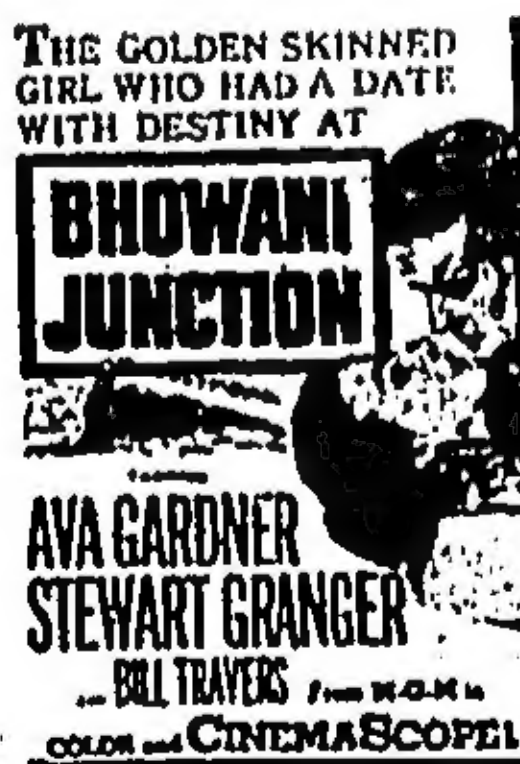
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"RED RIVER"

# Now Fears Of Starvation

## FOOD STOCKS IN BUDAPEST RUNNING LOW

Vienna, Nov. 7.

Refugees arriving here from Hungary today said the fear of wholesale starvation now looms over Budapest where rebel pockets were reported to be carrying on their struggle against overwhelming Soviet forces.

Refugees reaching Austria said food had been scarce before the uprising, since when there had been little chance for larders to be restocked.

A total curfew was clamped down by the Russians when they launched their all-out attack four days ago to overthrow the new government of Mr. Imre Nagy, now thought to be in Russian hands. Since then the shops have been closed. Russian troops are looting and plundering Budapest. One refugee said he saw a squad of Russian soldiers break into the Egyptian Legation in broad daylight on Monday afternoon. Their loot included the spare clothes of the Minister himself.

and Peasants Government of Hungary," and his Foreign Minister, Imre Horvath. It repudiated previous pleas for United Nations action from Imre Nagy who held the presidency of Hungary briefly last week.

The cable came as the General Assembly was preparing to take up the question of Russian troops crushing the Hungarian revolt as soon as it finished its debate on the Middle East situation.

"The Revolutionary Workers and Peasants Government of Hungary declares that Imre Nagy's requests to the United Nations have no legal force and cannot be considered as requests emanating from Hungary as a state," the Kadar-Horvath cable said.

### Radios Quiet

No one dares venture out to tend the wounded lying with the dead in the streets, he added.

Rebel radios, for the past four days practically the only source of insurgent news, were today strangely quiet. No one rebel broadcast was monitored here.

But Russian broadcasts from Hungary urged rebels to lay down their arms and provide an indirect admission that Soviet troops and armour were still meeting opposition.

Observers here said the Russian broadcasts showed that the claim that Russians and Hungarians were fighting together against the common "reactionary" enemy was being dropped.

The name of János Kadar, head of the Soviet-backed Communist Government set up on Sunday as the Russians attacked Budapest, was rarely used. There have been no reliable reports of the whereabouts of this government.

A small group of Hungarian rebels are holding out against the Russians at a frontier post near Nickelsdorf, Austria.

### Surrounded

"We shall perish here," the commander of this group said. His 20 or so diehards — soldiers, customs police and passport inspectors — are surrounded on three sides by Soviet tanks and infantry.

At their backs, on the fourth side, is the Austrian frontier.

Monitors of anti-Communist Radio Free Europe said in Munich tonight that the Communist-controlled station radio Miskolc reported today that "fascist bands" had continued to ravage the countries of Doros, Abau, Zemplen, destroying railroad equipment and railway stations. They had also entered the areas of the city of Miskolc.

The monitors said the insurgent Radio Hód today morning broadcast "We are holding our own in the 8th district of Budapest. Soviet losses are serious."

Another insurgent station, Radio Rakocz, addressed urgent appeals for help to President Eisenhower and to members of the United Nations.

### Protest To UN

Meanwhile the Communist puppet government of Hungary told UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld tonight that the United Nations has no business discussing the Hungarian situation.

A cable to Hammarskjöld was signed jointly by János Kadar, Soviet-installed Premier of the "Revolutionary Workers

### Exclusive

"The Revolutionary Workers and Peasants Government objects categorically to any discussion of the said question either by the Security Council or by the General Assembly because that question is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Hungarian People's Republic."

The Assembly had been prepared to meet at 2000 GMT to tackle the Hungarian question. But it substituted the Middle East situation at the last minute when a morning session failed to complete action on setting up an international police force.

Several delegations planned to press for an emergency session on the Hungarian situation tonight.

### Boycott

In Paris no representatives of the British, American and United States embassies will attend a reception to be given at the Soviet Embassy tonight to mark the 39th anniversary of the October Revolution.

No official reason was given but it was understood that the boycott was due to events in Hungary.

On the French side, no-one will attend from the office of the Premier, M. Guy Mollet. The French Foreign Ministry will be represented only by its Director of Protocol, M. De La Chapellerie.

The Interior Ministry here has banned Communist Party rally which was to have been held in the Velodrome d'Anvers, Paris's biggest sports stadium, to celebrate the October Revolution.

(In Copenhagen the Danish Prime Minister, Mr. H. C. Hansen and all members of the Government have declined to attend a Russian Embassy reception to celebrate the revolution, but two officials will represent the Government.)

The London British Foreign Office will not be represented at the Soviet Embassy reception tonight to mark the anniversary "in view of recent events," a spokesman said today.

### Canada Out

(In Ottawa the Canadian Government has decided to boycott tonight's Soviet Embassy vodka-and-caviar observance of the anniversary.)

(The Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, told reporters before opening a morning Cabinet meeting that no one will officially represent Canada at the reception.)—China Mail Special, United Press & Router.

## Demonstrations Against Russia In Rome



Students demonstrating in support of the Hungarian revolt parade in the streets of Rome before attacking the Soviet Embassy with stones. Thousands of students took part in the demonstration. There was a clash with police, and several of the demonstrators were taken into custody.—London Express Photo.

## Millions Of Democrats Voted For Ike

New York, Nov. 7.

The Democratic victory in yesterday's election serves only to underline the overwhelming triumph of Mr. Eisenhower in the presidential race.

For it means that millions of the political opponents of the president's own party crossed party lines to vote for him and then returned to the party fold when it was a question of electing other individuals to public office.

It also means that these millions broke away from the rigid "straight ticket" pattern of voting, breakaway which could have consequences of profound significance for the future of both political parties.

### Undermine Influence

In the north, President Eisenhower's victory tends in this way to undermine the influence of the old big city "new deal" party machine so far as the presidential election is concerned, without changing their immense power in the choice of other officials, from senators down.

In the south, it should hasten the still very gradual movement away from the one-party system which has dominated that area ever since the days of civil war and reconstruction. That system was given the unshakable southern Conservatives a peculiar hegemony over the Democratic Party, irrespective of the ideology of Democratic presidential and congressional candidates.

Republicans in the south, certain of defeat, have for generations been accustomed to putting up a rather half-hearted struggle against Democratic candidates.

But President Eisenhower in two successive elections has broken into the solid south, this time more deeply than ever. It now seems inevitable that the Republicans will start building up serious political organizations there.

The consequences of this could be of profound and far-reaching significance.

### Seniority

The two parties would start competing seriously for votes. There would arise a competition for the votes of Negroes, millions of whom are at present excluded from the polls by various devices in this area. The anti-Negro restrictions would soon disappear.

Another result would be the disappearance of the control over congressional committees by southern members of Congress. At present, because individual Democrats are returned time after time to safe seats, the southerners tend to accumulate seniority which gives them the chairmanship of many key committees.—China Mail Special.

## DIPLOMAT PROTESTS IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Nov. 7.

The Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Rolf Sohlman, has officially protested against demonstrations which violated the extraterritorial status of the British and French Embassies in Moscow.

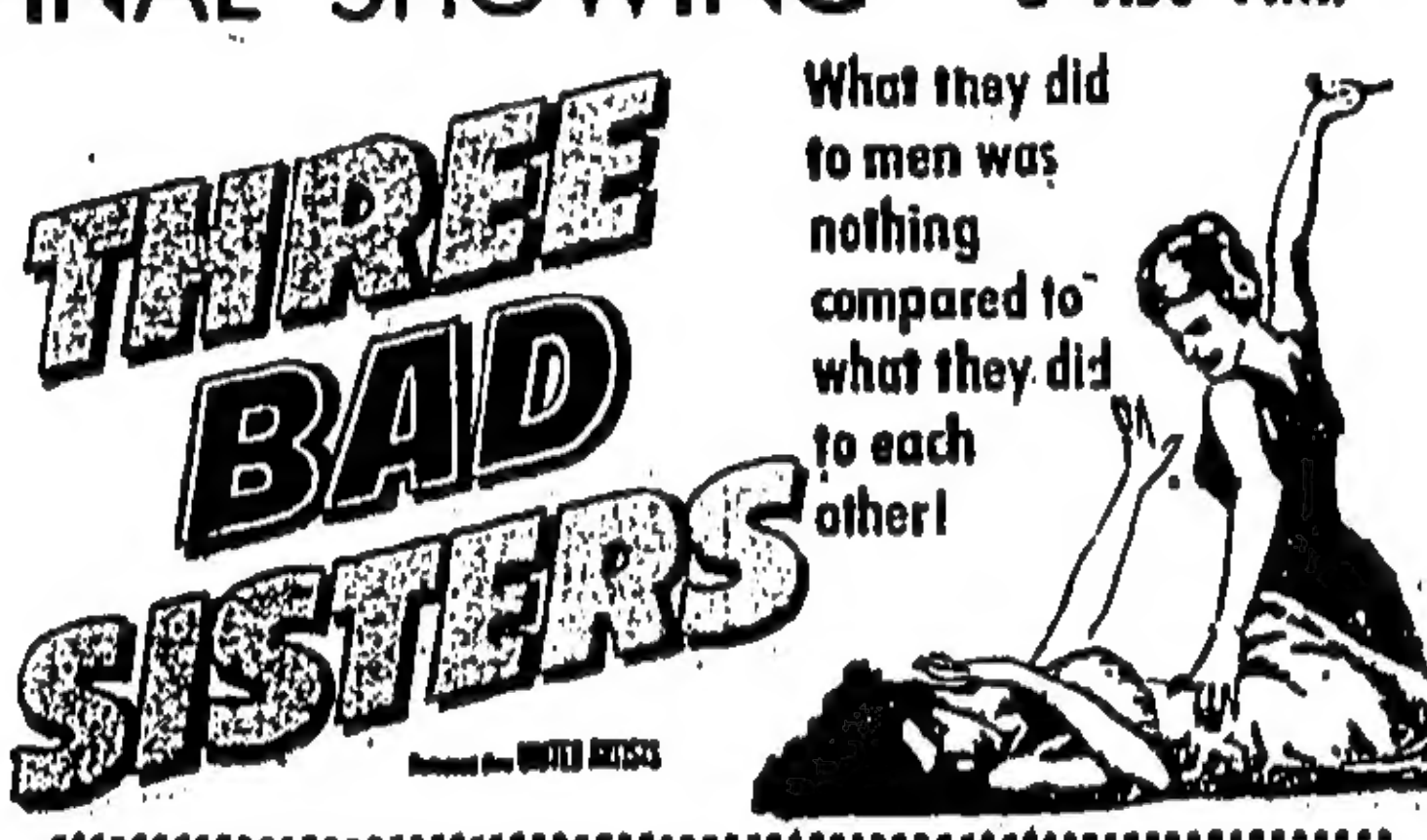
Mr. Sohlman, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps in Moscow, made an official verbal protest to the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday, after he had been informed of the violation by the United States Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Charles Bohlen, and asked for measures to be taken to protect diplomats in Moscow.

The Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry replied that such measures had already been taken.—France-Press.

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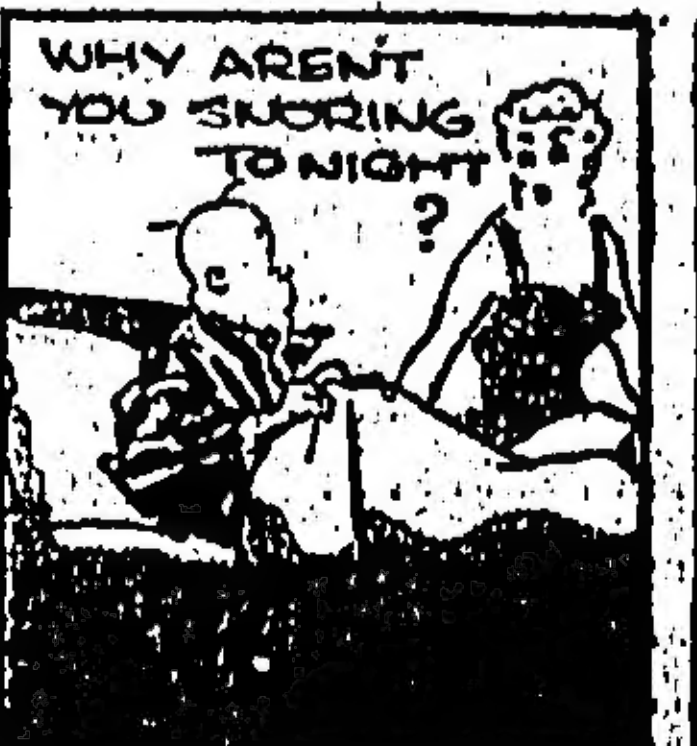
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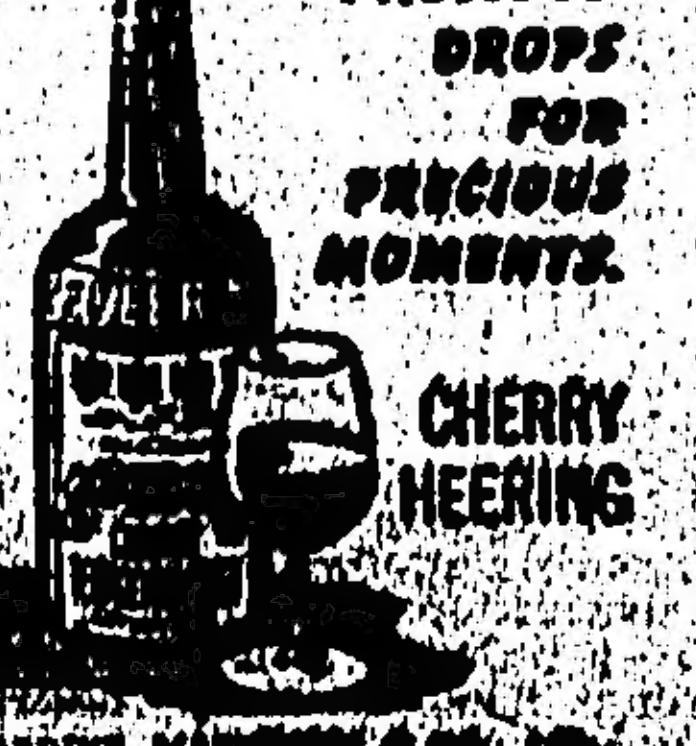
### YOU FRIGHTENED ME - I THOUGHT YOU WERE DEAD!



### The quiet man



### PRECIOUS DROPS FOR PRECIOUS MOMENTS.



### Envoy Presents

#### Credentials

London, Nov. 7.  
The new Indonesian Ambassador to Britain, Dr. R. Suharto, today presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth.

The Ambassador was conducted to Buckingham Palace with the customary ceremony. The Marquis of Reading, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was present during the ceremony.—France-Press.



# Asian-African Bloc See Victory

## CEASEFIRE BEFORE ANGLO-FRENCH GOALS REACHED

United Nations, Nov. 7.

The Asian-African bloc in the United Nations saw a diplomatic victory at hand today in the Middle East ceasefire before attainment of the avowed Anglo-French goals.

But their own stand in refusing to support a condemnation of Soviet intervention in Hungary and manoeuvring today to exploit to the fullest Soviet hints about sending Russian volunteers into the Middle East exposed the group to deep-rooted resentment from the nations on whom they count most heavily for support, the Latin Americans.

### Incensed

The Asian and African group insisted that they twice scheduled and twice postponed General Assembly debates on the Middle East yesterday because of the complications of the imminent cease-fire. But Latin American diplomats told United Press bluntly: "They could not get the support they needed for their resolution."

The Cuban representative, Steno Emilio Nunez-Portuondo, who for five years has waged a one-man UN battle against what he calls Soviet "hypocrisy" in East Europe, was particularly incensed when the majority of the Asians and Africans abstained from voting on a resolution denouncing Soviet intervention in Hungary after the Latin Americans gave solid support to condemnation of Britain and France over Egypt.

### Same Of Cyprus

An immediate assumption was that the pending Asian-African fight to make the Algerian case another cause celebre in the Assembly's regular session opening next Tuesday would fail to get the strong Latin American backing it had last year.

The same held true for the Cyprus question. On both questions the Latin Americans support the moral argument of the Asians and Africans, but their enthusiasm is certainly diluted now.

The Asian-African strategy on the Middle East was now to seek the immediate withdrawal of Anglo-French and Israeli forces from Egypt. They showed restrained jubilation over the

fact that the ceasefire cut short the Anglo-French attempt to gain full control of the Suez Canal Zone and also thwarted the obvious intention to depose President Gamal Abdel Nasser. There was concern at the UN about Israel's stand on holding the Sinai Peninsula and the island of Tiran in the Gulf of Aqaba and some apprehension about the complications this may force in the Assembly's debates. Britain's insistence that Israeli troops must leave the Sinai was seized upon by Arab diplomats as favouring their own case and further weakening the Anglo-French position.

### Add Fuel

The Arabs were making the most out of the latest Soviet talk about sending volunteers to Egypt and counted on the Soviet Union to add fuel to this particular fire during today's debate. Soviet diplomats were in a steady round of consultations with Asians and Africans and it seemed obvious that they were working unceasingly to undermine any goodwill which accrued to the US through its stand against the Anglo-French attack.

What was in the making here was remarkably reminiscent of the pre-Czechoslovakian coup, when the Soviet convinced Czech leaders, particularly Eduard Benes, as he later wrote in his memoirs, that they alone had wanted to send military aid to the Czechs to prevent the Nazi occupation but that Britain and France had backed down. For Benes this became an onerous debt of honour which pulled the Czechs away from the West and paved the way for Communist control. Arab diplomats reject any suggestion that there is such a parallel today but they expect the general belief that Colonel Nasser will emerge stronger than ever from this crisis and that the Soviet aid offers will be long remembered with gratitude.

### Saved Egypt

What the West does about Israel's retention of the Sinai Peninsula will perhaps be the key to Egypt's future orientation, these Arabs insist.—United Press.

## Ike Asked To Take Concrete Stand For World Peace

Djakarta, Nov. 7.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ruslan Abdulgani, tonight called on the President of the United States, Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to make a "more contribution in defending world peace."

He also said that "with respect" to the Government of Indonesia, he called on Mr. Eisenhower to "take a firm attitude towards those who seek to interfere with national independence and sovereignty, especially the nations of Asia and Africa."

### CONGRATULATIONS

Extending his congratulations to Mr. Eisenhower on his reelection, Mr. Abdulgani said the Government of Indonesia has always respected the American policy he had shown himself to be a world leader who tried to maintain world peace and to solve problems and international conflicts "by the path of peace and without the use of force."

Mr. Abdulgani made this statement to foreign correspondents at a reception at the Russian Embassy to mark the October Revolution standing before the bust of Lenin.—Reuters.

## London Gets Smuts Statue

London, Nov. 7.

A striking bronze statue of the late Field Marshal Jan Smuts was unveiled today in Parliament Square, Westminster.

Mr. W. S. Morrison, Speaker of the House of Commons, unveiled the memorial to the famous South African leader. The Union Jack and the flag of the Union of South Africa fell away to reveal the statue by Sir Jacob Epstein. Sir Winston Churchill was to have unveiled the memorial, but was unable to perform the ceremony because of his recent illness. Anthony Eden, also, was unable to attend, but both Lady Churchill and Lady Eden were present.

The ten-foot-high statue shows Field Marshal Smuts in uniform, his head erect and hands clenched behind him.—United Press.

## FIREMEN INJURED

New York, Nov. 7.

Five firemen were injured today when an early-morning fire in a kitchen grease duct spread to other floors of the Miyako Restaurant, New York's most famous Japanese eating place.

Owner Kazuchel Tsukada, asleep in living quarters on the top floor, was aroused by the smell of smoke and awakened four sleeping employees. All escaped without injury.

The firemen were burned on the hands and faces when flames from the duct, which runs from the ground floor through the roof, broke through the floor of the third storey.

Most of the damage was from smoke and water, but the restaurant was expected to be closed several days for repairs.—United Press.

Paris, Nov. 7.

Radio Cairo today resumed broadcasting on its regular wave lengths at considerably increased strength, broadcasts monitored in Paris indicated.

The radio which went silent after an Anglo-French air raid five days ago, had been broadcasting on other frequencies for the last two days.—France-Press.



Mr. Ivo Vojvoda steps into the Buckingham Palace coach as he leaves his Embassy in Kensington Gore, London, to present to the Queen his credentials as the new Yugoslav Ambassador to Britain. Mr. Vojvoda, 45, fought with the Yugoslav partisans against the Germans in the last war.—Reutersphoto.

## Ike Returns To Battle With World Unrest

By PAUL SCOTT RANKINE

New York, Nov. 7.

Morally and politically strengthened by an overwhelming election-victory, President Eisenhower today buckled down to the task of averting what one New York newspaper described as "The most ominous threat to peace since the end of World War Two."

The break-down of the uneasy peace in the Middle East and Eastern Europe reached a deafening climax in the last stages of the election campaign. Never since President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1944, some six months before the summit conference with Britain and the Soviet Union at Yalta have so many crucial problems crowded in on a newly re-elected president.

### Re-build Alliance

First amongst these is how to avert the ominous threat of Soviet intervention in the Middle East, now being pressed by Soviet political and military leaders.

The second was how to rebuild the Western Alliance, shaken to its foundation by independent British and French intervention last week in efforts to divide Egypt and Israel belligerents in the Suez Canal area.

A third was how, without endangering both these objectives, to bring into existence and into position in United Nations police force to prevent the uneasy cease fire in the Middle East from deteriorating into new and possibly expanded hostilities, with the participation of either Soviet "volunteers" or actual Soviet forces.

A number of proposals were before the president for high level meetings to resolve the crisis. The Swiss Government have proposed a meeting "at the summit" to deal with the global crisis. Britain and France have proposed a meeting of the foreign ministers of the members of the United Nations Security Council in an effort to reach a permanent settlement of Middle Eastern problems.

### Fatal Step?

Would such meetings enable the great powers in their search for peace to cut through the cumbersome procedure of the

United Nations, or would they result in a fatal step towards a "March" at which the Soviet Union could exploit to the full the world-wide impact of their recent threats of military intervention in the Middle East and of rocket attacks on Britain and France direct?

The essence of these proposals for top level meetings is presently being arranged, namely to bring around a group of national leaders who can make quick and authoritative decisions on the spot. But President Eisenhower is now confronted by the peculiar problem that Mr. Dulles, who has frequently been accused of playing his cards too close to the chest and of not sharing his foreign policy thinking with his colleagues will be confined to hospital for several weeks.

### Replacement?

This problem has given rise to some speculation as to whether the President might not decide that the time is coming for him to replace the 68-year-old Mr. Dulles with a younger and less controversial figure.

In a highly speculative dispatch, one of the United Nations press correspondents put forward the thesis today that "Judging by the comments of Western diplomats, nothing would do more to repair the Free World coalition than an invitation by the president to Mr. Adlai Stevenson (the defeated Democratic presidential candidate) to become his Secretary of State."

### CENSORSHIP OFF

Nicosia, Nov. 7. All telegraphic and postal censorship imposed in Cyprus last week was terminated from 1.30 p.m. local time. All telecommunication suspensions and restrictions were also lifted.—Reuters.

## AIDE MEMOIRE ON CEASEFIRE

United Nations, Nov. 7.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld today released the following "aide memoire" he sent to the Governments of France, Britain, Israel and Egypt on Monday to clarify the ceasefire developments to that time:

★ 1. In replies received to the request for a ceasefire effective on November 4, 1956, 2400 GMT, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that as soon as the Governments of Israel and Egypt signify acceptance of, and the United Nations endorses a plan for, an international force with the functions prescribed, the two governments would cease all military action.

★ 2. By adoption of the resolution, on November 6, 1956, providing for the establishment of a United Nations Command, the United Nations General Assembly has taken the first decisive step in implementation of its previous acceptance in principle of a United Nations force to secure cessation of hostilities under the terms established in its resolution on the subject of November 2, 1956.

★ 3. The Government of Egypt has, through a message to the Secretary-General of 5 November 1956, accepted the resolution of the General Assembly of 5 November 1956, and may thus be considered as having accepted the establishment of an international force under the terms fixed by the United Nations. No similar declaration is yet available from the Government of Israel.

★ 4. The Government of Egypt has, on November 4, 1956, accepted the request of the Secretary-General for a ceasefire, without any conditions. It is to be assumed that this acceptance, although referring to the time-limit set in the request of the Secretary-General, is generally valid.

★ 5. The Government of Israel has now, in a clarification of its first reply to the request of the Secretary-General for a ceasefire, stated that in the light of Egypt's declarations of willingness to a ceasefire Israel confirms its readiness to agree to a ceasefire.

★ 6. The condition for a general ceasefire would, thus, seem to be established, and a new request arranged, provided that the Governments of France and the United Kingdom would recognise the decision of the General Assembly, establishing a United Nations Command, as meeting the condition they have made for a cessation of hostilities, and if, further, the Government of Israel were to endorse the same General Assembly decision.

★ 7. In view of the urgent request from the General Assembly for a ceasefire, in view of the attitudes on a ceasefire taken by the Governments of Egypt and Israel, in view of the General Assembly decision to establish a United Nations Command and its acceptance by the Government of Egypt, and in pursuance of the General Assembly resolution of 4 November 1956, I wish to ask the Governments of France and the United Kingdom whether they would recognise the decision of the General Assembly, establishing a United Nations Command, as meeting their conditions for a ceasefire. I likewise wish to ask the Government of Israel if it finds itself in a position to accept the General Assembly resolution on the establishment of a United Nations Command.

★ 8. In case of affirmative replies to the questions in paragraph 7, I intend to address again a proposal for an agreed ceasefire to the four governments concerned.—United Press.

## CASEY TO MEND RELATIONS

Washington, Nov. 7.

The Australian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Richard Casey, arrives here tonight to help mend relations between the United States and Britain, the United Press was informed today.

He arrives from Ottawa, where he conferred with the Canadian Government on the international crisis.

Mr. Casey will spend two days of intensive talks at the State Department with a view to renewing Western solidarity and to prepare for the ANZUS meeting to be held here on Friday.

He also plans to give a press conference to explain Australia's role in Anglo-American relations.

Mr. Casey will begin his visits to the State Department tomorrow by conferring with the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Herbert Hoover, and then will confer with other officials. He will wind up his visit by conferring with the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. William Rountree, on the entire Near Eastern situation.—United Press.



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10.15 a.m. Tuesday, 13th November 1956.

3.45 p.m. " " " "

10.15 a.m. Wednesday, 14th November 1956.

3.45 p.m. " " " "

Mrs. Molly Morse, B.O.A.C. London Fashion Consultant, has kindly consented to commere the Fashion Show and is arriving from London specially for this occasion.

Only 200 invitations can be issued for each showing and you are invited to apply early, giving date and time, to

The Managers, Ladies' Salon Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

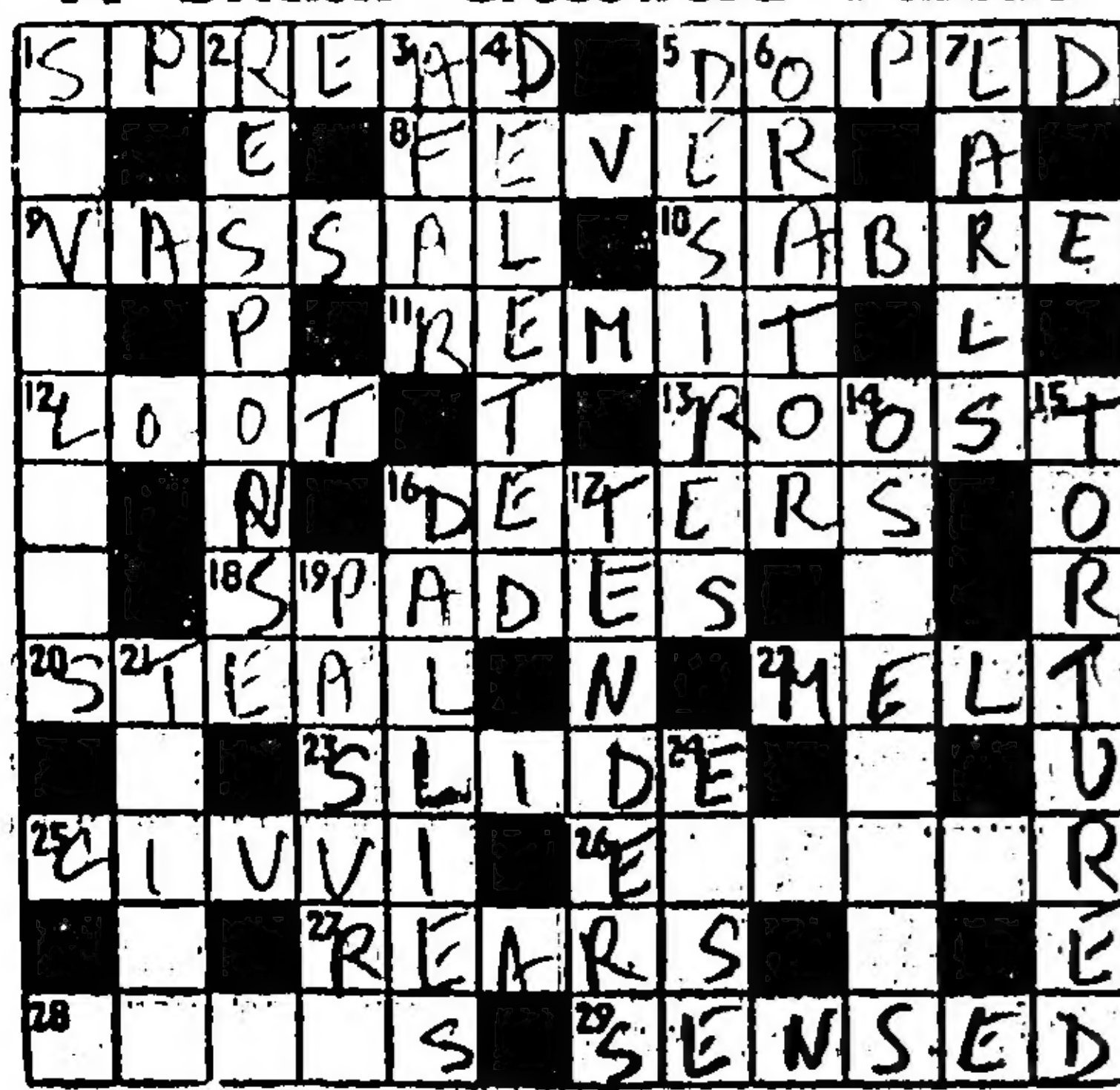
Mrs. Morse will also give an interesting talk on Air Travel Wardrobes.

Make-up and Beauty Essentials by Elizabeth Arden

Elizabeth Arden



## A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS  
1 Extend (6).  
2 Drugged (6).  
3 Heed (5).  
4 Sort (6).  
5 Sword (5).  
6 Bond (5).  
7 Plunder (4).  
8 Cook (5).  
9 Hinder (6).  
10 Implement (6).  
11 Purlin (6).  
12 Thaw (4).  
13 Go downhill? (5).  
14 Plain clothes (5).  
15 India-rubber (6).  
16 Brings up (5).  
17 Frost (5).  
18 Felt (6).  
DOWN  
1 Sausages (8).  
2 Answer (6).  
3 At distance (4).  
4 Expunged (7).  
5 Wants eagerly (7).  
6 Loud-speaker usually (8).  
7 Noblemen (6).  
8 Rates (6).  
9 Tormented (8).  
10 Trifles (7).  
11 Settles (7).  
12 Ple crust (6).  
13 Faith (5).  
14 Language (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Aged 7 Hoard, 8 Exam, 9 Bawn, 10 Respite, 12 Sped, 15 Avert, 16 Arise, 20 Unmass, 21 Adiner, 22 Iron, 23 Endowed, 24 Elderly, 30 Zebra, 31 Nies, 32 Slazy, 33 Wain, 34 Dargan, 35 Convent, 2 Properly, 4 Crown, 5 Dens, 6 Bane, 9 Glass, 11 Dure, 13 Plant, 14 Dead, 16 Tired, 17 Omen, 18 Ance, 20 Molesty, 23 Lize, 24 Nerve, 25 Alarm, 27 Eat, 28 Slap.

## Critical Years Ahead For Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 6.

THE next ten years would be a critical one for Malaya, the High Commissioner, Sir Donald McGillivray, told the Federal Legislative Council today.

He spoke at the opening of the budget session at which estimates of expenditure for 1957 totalling \$497,525,709 were presented.

Malaya had advanced in many fields. "It is unthinkable that she should stand still, still less go back, but to go forward will call for high endeavour, faith in the future and readiness to accept some sacrifices."

He predicted a prosperous future for Malaya's two main industries, rubber and tin. He said both the Government and the rubber industry would meet the challenge of synthetic with success. He said there are good prospects of a stable and reasonable price for tin for several years ahead.





## Here and There in the U.S. with James Cooper

### Electronic Matchmaker Picks Ideal Mates

**A** NEW name for Cupid — Univac. It is the electronic brain that solves complex business problems and has now picked "ideal mates."

More than 2,500 people answered an advertisement asking anyone over 21 who wanted to be married to complete a questionnaire giving their race, age, height, weight, and political.

They answered such questions as: Do you prefer twin beds? Are you an only child? Should a wife work? How many children do you want? Do you object to smoking or drinking?

The answers were fed to Univac. Out came the best-matched combination—Barbara Smith, 23-year-old receptionist, and John Caran, aged 28, advertising manager, both of Los Angeles. They were introduced.

Says John: "She's exactly the sort of girl I have been hunting for. We are so right for each other."

Says Barbara: "He's the man for me."

They will be married shortly.

**FORMER** middle-weight boxer Senator George Malone, of Nevada, leaped over a table in a San Francisco hotel and aimed a heavy blow at British Consul-General Sir Robert Hadow. Sir Robert ducked.

It happened at a luncheon of the exclusive Commonwealth Club. Members were smoking cigars and listening to guest speaker Malone.

The senator said Britain is living on a 300-year-old reputa-

tion and building a population it can never hope to support without an empire. The British Empire of yesterday no longer exists.

Up rose tall, white-haired Sir Robert. He shouted: "You are a — liar!" The senator leapt over the table and swung at Sir Robert.

Club chairman David Bohannon jumped between them and said: "Gentlemen, gentlemen, behave like grown men!"

The senator apologized to Sir Robert. But Sir Robert refused to shake hands.

**BIGGEST** "tomb" in the U.S. has been built at Richland, Washington State, for radioactive equipment too "hot" to be repaired or buried in the usual way.

It is a 400-ft.-long tunnel into which railway flatcars will carry the materials. When full it will be sealed and another tunnel built.

**ELVIS PRESLEY**, who will make at least \$1,000,000 this year, gets his preliminary call-up papers and guffy remarks: "Bring on the khaki. I'll be just as happy in the army as anywhere else."

**SO** reacted is Miss Bobo Rockefeller, she divorced millionaire Winthrop Rockefeller, won a \$5,000,000 settlement — that her eight-year-old son may be kidnapped that she has —

Fitted every room in her house with hidden recording machines and TV cameras; fixed secret cameras to snap people walking by the gates. She checks the maps for "suspicious characters."

**FIRST** public TV experiment of color pictures recorded on magnetic tape, instead of film, was not a brilliant success — there was flicker and weak-

ness in the lines — but it was another show business revolution.

When the troubles have been smoothed out it may be possible for home viewers to buy a tape of a smash hit film at the corner drugstore, play it through their sets and start a private TV library just as people collect gramophone records.

**BAR** in Brooklyn's new \$11,000,000 11-story jail are painted in pastel shades to make the prisoners "feel better."

**GEARS** are slipping today at the start of the much-heralded race of U.S. car makers to catch up on this year's sales slump by introducing greatly changed 1957 models.

The changes have been so great—and the makers in such a hurry—that snags are cropping up.

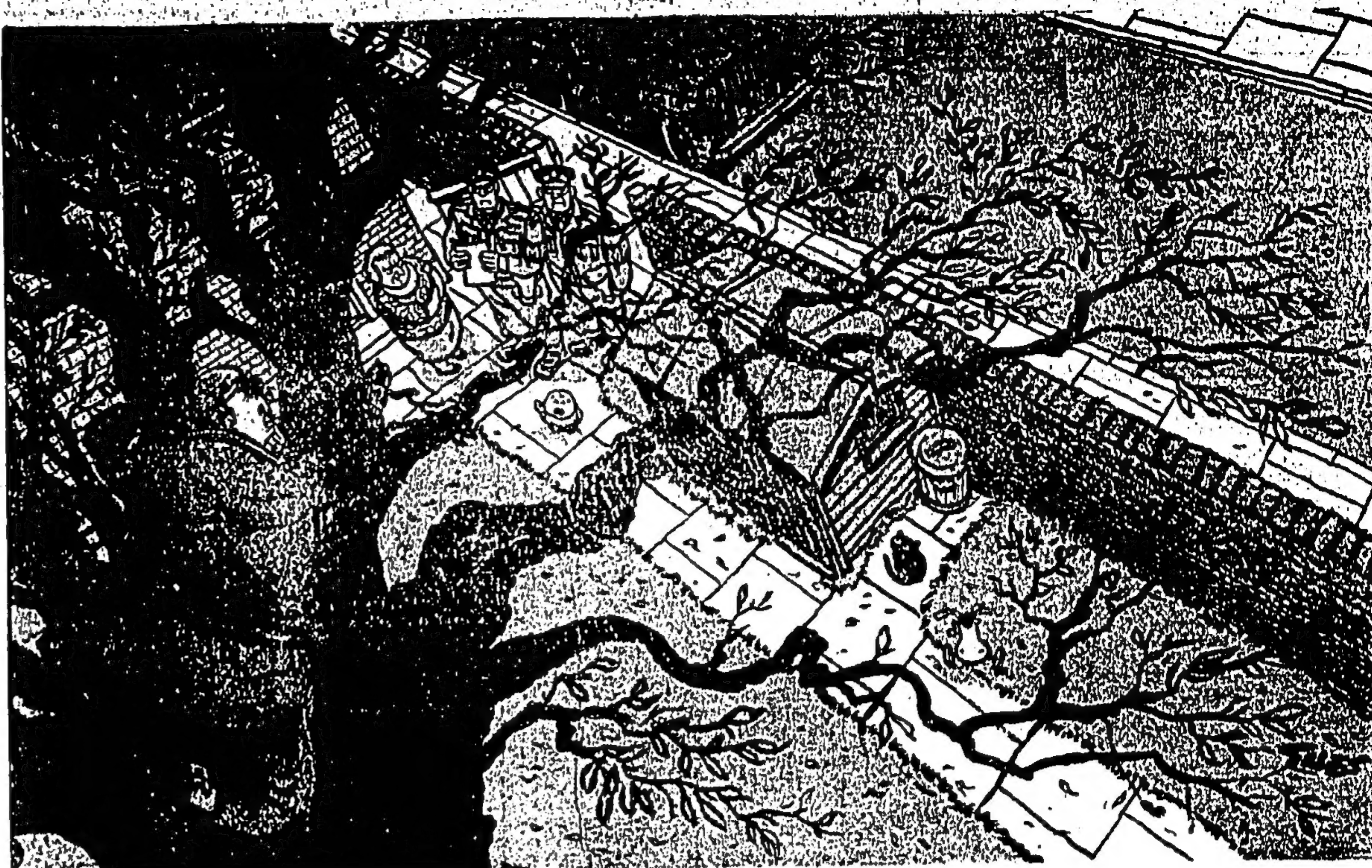
The coachwork does not exactly fit, panels are not "the right size"—or new dies have to be made.

Result: the big parade is one of fits and starts—with one maker after another delaying the gala unveiling of models or having to make do with fewer cars.

Proposed output of 510,000 new models this month has already been reduced to 400,000.

**ACTRESS** Elizabeth Taylor would like to retire from films. "I'd rather be a woman than a film star," she said in Hollywood.

So "Taintree County" may be her last film. She will marry Michael Todd, dynamic young producer of "Around the World in Eighty Days," as soon as she can get a divorce from Michael Wilding.



'HE'S HIDING IN MY TREE'

★ By DAVID LEWIN

## WORK ON MARILYN'S NEW FILM GETS DAILY MORE TENSE



MONROE & OLIVIER  
No distractions from strangers to upset the perfect results.

**THE** day the beads fell off Marilyn Monroe's dress one at a time pling... pling... pling... is a day Sir Laurence Olivier will probably prefer to forget.

For on that day too there was an electric light failure and "The Sleeping Prince" film set was plunged into darkness.

There was also a hold-up while Miss Monroe's hair had to be fixed once — and then fixed all over again because she did not like it; and everything was late anyway because the girl had arrived after time at the studio in the morning.

But then towards the end of the day when the beads had been stitched on and the lights were up and the hair was right, Marilyn Monroe sat down and sang a snatch of song for the film.

• **MARILYN MONROE** did not report for filming on "The Sleeping Prince" last Tuesday. Official reason: she is indisposed. This is part of the strain of being Miss Monroe... just how that strain affects work on the film is explained for the first time below...

which states bleakly: "No Visitors Allowed... Under Any Circumstances." Sir Laurence Olivier has had that notice put up because he believes that he cannot make the film any other way.

It is an unusual procedure at a studio to bar absolutely all visitors. But Olivier says: "I once had visitors on the set when I was filming 'Henry V.' They did not interfere—but somehow I was worried by their presence and the day's work was ruined."

### Why she is so nervous

"I HAD to reshoot everything. I have never had a visitor since... and this time the rule is not only for me — but for Marilyn. I want to give her every opportunity to work well."

Sir Laurence Olivier is in trouble because of this action — in London as well as in America. People say that he is acting like a dictator.

That is rubbish.

I sympathize with him and I support his ban on visitors because I know what is going on at Stage A at Pinewood.



STRASBERG  
He was Marilyn's acting school "headmaster"

### Why visitors are barred

**AND** everyone gathered around agreed that the result was astoundingly good.

Miss Monroe's voice was rich and clear, and English in sound. "Like an English Deanna Durbin," said a technician.

And in five takes, surprisingly short for a film song, the scene was shot.

That is what is going on at Stage A at Pinewood Studios, behind the notice

Marilyn Monroe is about the most complicated actress who has ever worked in British studios.

The other day, for example, she did not report to the studio at all. She was not feeling well enough to act—and that too could be traced to nerves—a reaction after her song the day before.

With all her years in Hollywood it is still a major effort for her to drag herself from her home to the studio in the morning. Then another heave at her courage to force herself into the make-up chair. And then the final supreme effort of will-power over nerves—she goes to the set to act. She has been sleeping badly in England—and she craves sleep. She goes to bed at home as early as eight o'clock in the evening in an effort to get a full night's rest to get up fresh by 5.30 in the morning. But at midnight she is awake again, and sleeps fitfully the rest of the night.

Olivier knows this and works to protect her from any intrusion when she is working. Is there anything wrong in that?

Monroe has a simple scene to do: just a question of saying "Yes" and turning towards Olivier.

Monroe ponders with her drama coach, Mrs Strasberg (who sits in a corner in the studio), just how that word "Yes" should be said, what emphasis should be put on it, what look to give on the turn.

It is an unnecessary worry because Olivier can tell her exactly what is needed.

Now Mrs Strasberg has gone home to America—and there are

many on Stage A who say that her going will ease the strain. For Mrs Strasberg is the wife of Lee Strasberg, who runs the famous Actors Studio in New York, where Marilyn Monroe studied for a year before coming to London.

The Actors Studio method puts tremendous emphasis on HOW and WHY an actor acts. And this in turn puts an even greater strain on the nerves of Miss Monroe.

With all her talent—and now the confirming acclaim from the critics—Marilyn Monroe is still unsure of herself.

### Why she is magnificent

**AT** the end of the first few weeks' shooting on "The Sleeping Prince" she saw some of her work on the screen. For the next three days she couldn't act at all. She withdrew into her shell, did not mix with anyone, stayed at home with a stomach disorder.

So now that she is working Olivier wants to keep intruders out. Is there anything wrong in that?

And she is working magnificently. I have the word of the one "outsider" who has seen a rough assembly of the film so far.

Josh Logan, who directed Monroe in "Bus Stop," has seen all that there is of "The Sleeping Prince" so far. He says: "She is better than she has ever been before. And it is due to Olivier. Larry has concentrated everything on her—even to the extent of keeping the camera on his back so it can show her face..."

NEVER once in all the weeks' filming has Olivier raised his voice when Marilyn has fluffed a line. He has always had patience, patience, patience.

And the results, after wearying takes, are worth it.

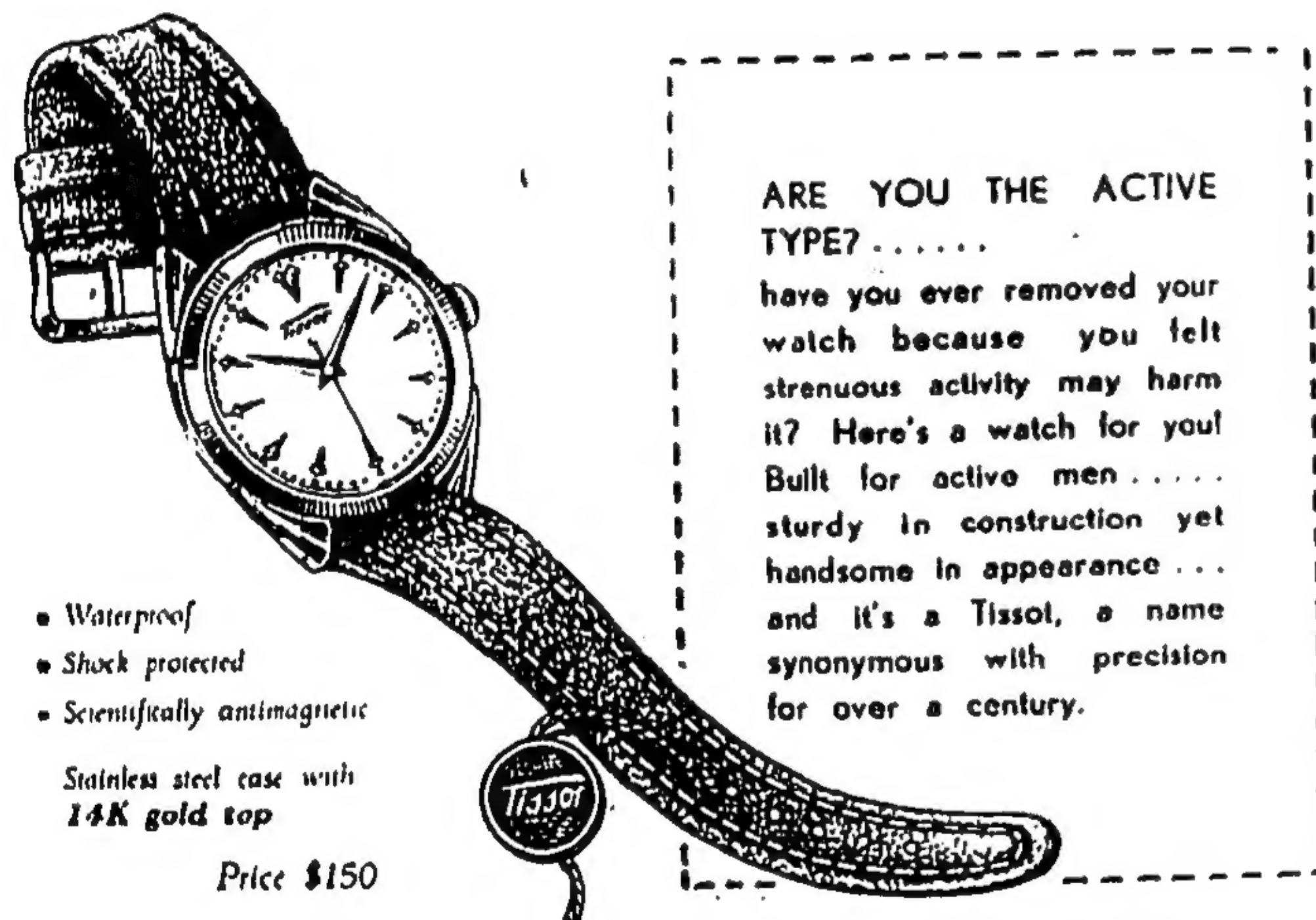
That is why the notice says "No Visitors Allowed... Under Any Circumstances." And Olivier is right! Absolutely right, to insist on it.

Sir Laurence Olivier, like everyone else, cannot work easily when strangers are breathing down his neck.

Someone said to Marilyn Monroe: "I'd like to see the way you play a scene." Said Miss Monroe: "Certainly, see the finished film." "You'll see the best result," then.

I will not argue with what she says.

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## HOW TO WRIGGLE OUT OF A TIGHT CORNER

By  
**AMANDA MARSHALL**

### Why it's worth waiting for

**THE** first and last old-fashioned thing about "Lady Behave," a guide\* to modern manners by Annie Edwards and Drusilla Boyfus, is the first word of the title. In today's supposedly classless society, with peers of the realm chained mercilessly to the sink, like all the rest of us, you can be described as a dame, a doll, a deb or a duchess, but practically never as a lady—a word used to imply overtones of faded gentility and refinement or in the plural followed by Underwear or Cloakroom.

\*Lady Behave, by Annie Edwards and Drusilla Boyfus, London, E.C.

Authorities on manners and behaviour — including Polonius and Lord Chesterfield — are often ponderous; dictatorial, smug and just plain boring. The Misses Edwards and Boyfus, on the other hand, are witty, catty ladies (they brought the word up in the first place), ironic and agreeably disillusioned, a pair of realists who look at contemporary life with a clear, cool eye and have long since given up expecting the impossible.

They waste no time lamenting past social splendours or wringing their hands over present miseries, but offer brisk, worldly-wise advice on lots of tricky little problems, such as how to eat spaghetti, how to freeze off the "important" foreign scholar when travelling abroad, how to ask the Queen Mother if Princess Margaret is

joyed the dance and how to pronounce Mr William Douglas Home's name properly.

The combined effect of such sections as Slaying in a Grand Household, Foreign Words, Cook-Hoaxes, Dinner-Party and Good Manners with the Royal Family is to provide a devastatingly clear picture of the utter social confusion, in which we cheerfully struggle along.

The trouble with the social revolution is that while destroying all the old rules, it immediately imposes new ones, less strictly defined and therefore easier to trip over.

Nothing dates as profitably as a book on social manners — and this is a book that is as relevant today as it was when it was first published.

"Lady Behave" is undoubtedly going to provide the toddlers of

1954 with many a jolly, indulgent laugh in 30 years' time, when they read its quaint old-fashioned advice on how their mother should behave in a heavily restricted, protocol-ridden, wholly conventional society. That is, of course, if the next generation of Angry Young Women doesn't repudiate its last, responsible parents completely, and relinquish the ferocious rules that dominated the behaviour of Oscar Wilde's reputation-conscious heroines.

"Lady Behave" makes entertaining, if sometimes alarming, reading. It is a down-to-earth, practical, and also provides a refreshingly accurate survey of the whole contemporary female dilemma, cleverly punctuated with hilarious stories of how some of today's Right People wriggle out of social tight corners.

"Lady Behave" is undoubtedly going to provide the toddlers of







# CIVILIANS VERSUS ARMY WAS THE BEST MATCH SO FAR THIS SEASON

Oldham 21 Australians 2.

# His Memory Will Linger Longest For The Door That Was Ever Open

\_\_\_\_\_

On Saturday, November 10, Macao yachts will also be participating in individual races against Hongkong yachtsmen. — France-Press.

Glasgow, Nov. 7.  
Scotland beat Ireland 1-0 in  
the football international at  
Hampton Park here today  
scoring in the 20th minute. —  
Reuter.

Glasgow, Nov. 7.  
Scotland beat Ireland 1-0 in  
the football international at  
Hampden Park here today  
scoring in the 20th minute.  
—Reuter.

ted from attending."  
ted Press.

Gopinath Ramchand, Indian  
Test cricketer who hit a century

**John Adams, Justice & President, 1795-1801**



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